# Chapter 7

# Preparers and References

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# Chapter 7

### **Preparers and References**

#### 7.1 LIST OF PREPARERS

The Draft and Final SEISs were prepared by an interdisciplinary team from Montana Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ), the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), and Spectrum Engineering, Inc., a third-party consulting firm working under the direction of the two agencies. DEQ, BLM, and Spectrum Engineering personnel (consisting of Spectrum Engineering, Timberline Resources, HydroSolutions, and Robertson GeoConsultants) were involved in the production of the Draft and Final SEISs. Their responsibilities and qualifications are listed below.

## What has changed in Chapter 7 since the DSEIS?

Chapter 7 provides a list of the preparers of the SEIS, references used in the SEIS and a glossary of terms found in the SEIS. Based on additional data and public comments, the following changes have been made:

- > Additional information on the preparers of the SEIS were added.
- > References were updated and/or added based on new documents provided.
- Additional definitions were added to the glossary.
- > Text was corrected based on references.

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#### 7.3 GLOSSARY

Acid Generating Potential A material's potential to generate acid and

produce acid drainage. Analytical tests used to assess acid generating potential are either

static or kinetic.

Acidity The state, quality, or degree of being acid.

Acid Neutralizing Potential The measure of a neutralizing material

theoretically available to neutralize potential

acid generated by ore or waste rock.

Acid Rock Drainage (ARD) Water from pits, underground workings, waste

rock, and tailings containing free sulfuric acid. The formation of acid drainage is primarily due to the weathering of iron pyrite and other sulfur-containing minerals. Acid drainage can mobilize and transport heavy metals which are

often characteristic of metal deposits.

Adit A horizontal or nearly horizontal access

opening into an underground mine.

Aerobic/Anaerobic Interface Zone in a soil or other porous media where the

concentration of oxygen is detected to drop

from a positive to a zero value.

Alluvium, alluvial Unconsolidated fine to coarse material,

deposited by flowing water.

Ambient The baseline condition of a resource.

Amphibole Any of a group of complex silicate minerals that

contain calcium, sodium, magnesium,

aluminum, and iron ions or a combination of

them.

Amphibolite A metamorphic rock composed chiefly of

amphibole with minor plagioclase and little

quartz.

Analog Something that is similar to something else.

Angle of Repose The angle at which a loose pile of earth or rock

will stand when left to itself, usually between

30° and 39°.

Aguifer A stratum of permeable rock, sand, etc., which

contains water. Water source for a well.

Archaeology The science that investigates the history of

peoples by the remains belonging to the earlier

periods of their existence.

Armoring A protective covering.

Artesian Well A well drilled through impermeable strata to

reach water capable of rising to the surface

under its own pressure.

Attenuate, Attenuation To lessen, decrease, reduce in concentration.

Backfill Any material placed back in the pit or that

would have to be removed from the pit.

Barite A heavy yellow, white, or colorless crystalline

mineral of barium sulfate that is used in paint and is the chief source of barium chemicals.

Basalt A hard, dense, dark volcanic rock, rich in iron

and magnesium.

Basin Divide A ridge dividing two drainage basins.

Bedding Plane A planar or nearly planar surface which visibly

separates successive layers of stratified rock.

Bedrock The solid rock that underlies gravel, soil, or

other superficial material.

Belt Supergroup A thick succession of Precambrian rocks found

in Montana and nearby states and provinces.

Benchmark A surveyor's mark made on a stationary object

of previously determined position and elevation

and used as a reference point in surveys.

Beneficial Use Public use of water, including but not limited to

agricultural, domestic, fish and wildlife,

industrial, irrigation, mining, municipal, power,

water leasing, and recreation.

A horizontal, earthen structure, often Berm

> constructed on exposed slopes, which increases slope stability, redirects the flow of

water or other materials, or provides a place for

sloughing material to collect.

The undesirable accumulation of Biofouling

microorganisms on pump and well

components.

**Biotite** A dark-brown or dark-green to black mica,

which forms in igneous and metamorphic

rocks.

A very general term that refers to a slope Block Failure/Block Slip

> failure where the failing material consists of blocks of rock. The failure surface may also consist of a stepped path around blocks

rather than a single plane.

Bond A sum of money which, under contract, one

> party pays another party under conditions that, when certain obligations are met, the money is then returned (such as after mining reclamation

occurs).

A circular small-diameter hole made by a drill Bore Hole

to a desired depth.

A copper-iron sulfide mineral; important ore of Bornite

copper.

Borrow Area An area which provides a source of earthen

> construction material such as sand, gravel or topsoil for use in construction or reclamation.

Rock composed of angular fragments Breccia

embedded in a fine-grained matrix.

Buffer A substance that minimizes change in the

acidity of a solution when an acid or base is

added to the solution.

Calcareous Composed of, containing, or characteristic of

calcium carbonate, calcium, or limestone;

chalky.

Calcite A common crystalline form of natural calcium

carbonate, CaCO<sub>3</sub>, that is the basic constituent

of limestone, marble, and chalk.

Calcium Carbonate See calcite.

Candidate Species Plant or animal species under consideration by

the United States Fish and Wildlife Service listing as threatened or endangered under the

Endangered Species Act.

Cap Barren rock and/or soil covering for reclaimed

areas.

Capture Point Well for removing groundwater.

Cation Exchange Capacity The amount of positively charged ions a soil

can hold expressed in milliequivalents per 100

grams (meg/100g) of soil.

Cemented Describes rock or soil particles held together

by secondary substances like silica, calcite, or

oxides.

CFR Code of Federal Regulations. A codification of

the general and permanent rules published in

the Federal Register by the executive departments and agencies of the federal

government.

Chalcopyrite A copper iron sulfide (CuFeS<sub>2</sub>); an important

ore of copper.

Chemical Weathering Process by which chemical reactions transform

rocks or minerals into new chemical

combinations stable at the earth's surface.

Chimney Effect Convective air movement in waste rock dumps

by which air is warmed and rises and is

replaced by cooler air.

Circular Failure Any slope failure where the failure surface has

a circular shape.

Clean Water Act Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as

amended.

Colloidal Pertaining to fine particles suspended in a

liquid or gas.

Colluvium/Colluvial Consisting of a mixture of soils and angular

fragments of rock that have accumulated at the foot and on slopes of mountainsides under the

influence of gravity.

Column Leach Test A procedure for measuring the concentrations

of constituents that can be rinsed from a material. The materials are placed in a cylindrical shaped apparatus (i.e. column) and fluid, usually distilled water, is passed through the materials. The effluent is collected and

analyzed for concentration of constituents.

Compaction An increase in the density of something; the

act of crushing together.

Cone of Depression The geometry or shape of an inverted cone on

the water table or artesian pressure surface caused by the pumping of a well. The cone of depression will disappear over time when well

pumping ceases.

Confidence Interval A statistical range with a specified probability

that a given parameter lies within the range.

Conglomerate A rock consisting of rounded pebbles and

gravel embedded in a finer-grained matrix.

Contrast The effect of differences in the form, line, color,

or texture of a landscape's features.

Conventional Blasting Also called production blasting. Blast holes are

drilled on a square or equilateral triangular grid. No particular design changes are made near the pit wall to improve the strength of the

wall.

Corrosion A state of deterioration in metals caused by

oxidation or chemical action.

County Tax Base Private property that is taxed by a county

government.

Covellite A dark blue sulfide of copper (CuS); an

important ore of copper.

Cretaceous The geologic period at the end of the Mesozoic

Era; the span of time between approximately

136 and 65 million years ago.

Cross Section A drawing showing a vertical section through a

feature.

Crusher Reject Crushed and screened waste rock of uniform

size.

Cultural Resources Remains of human activity, occupation, or

endeavor as reflected in sites, buildings,

artifacts, ruins, etc.

Darcy's Law Is a generalized relationship for flow in porous

media. It shows that the volumetric flow rate is a function of the flow area, elevation, fluid pressure and a proportionality constant. It may be stated in several different forms depending on the flow conditions. Since its discovery, it has been found valid for any Newtonian fluid. Likewise, while it was established under

saturated flow conditions, it may be adjusted to account for unsaturated and multiphase flow.

Daylight Level The lowest point on the rim of an open pit.

Debris Flow A mass of unsorted rock fragments, soil, and

mud which has flowed downhill by gravity.

Decarbonization The act of removing carbon from something.

Decay To break down into component parts.

Devonian The geologic period between approximately

405 million and 345 million years ago.

Dewatering The act of removing water.

Diffusion The process whereby particles of liquids,

gases, or solids intermingle and move from a region of higher to one of lower concentration.

Digenite A copper sulfide mineral.

Distal Located far from a point of reference.

Downgradient At a lower point of elevation in relation to any

fixed point with regard to the direction of

drainage or flow.

Drawdown Vertical distance that a water elevation is

lowered or the pressure head is reduced due to the removal of water from the same system.

Drift A mine passage; the nearly horizontal opening

driven along a vein or ore body.

Drill Log A written record kept by drillers or geologists of

materials encountered while drilling a hole.

Dynamic Systems Model A computer tool that allows time-dependent

calculations of many physical processes within

a certain environment (i.e., system).

Effluent Something that flows out, like water seeping

from the pit or treated water leaving the water

treatment plant.

Enargite An iron-black mineral containing sulfur,

arsenic, copper, and often silver.

Endangered species Any species of animal or plant that is in danger

of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range. Plant or animal species identified by the Secretary of the Interior as endangered in accordance with the 1973

Endangered Species Act.

Enrichment Concentration of valuable constituents in an

ore by mechanical or chemical weathering.

#### Environment

The physical, biological, and social conditions that exist within an area, including land, air, water, minerals, flora, fauna, social and economic values, and objects of historical, aesthetic, or cultural significance. The sum of all external conditions that affect an organism or community and ultimately determine its form and survival.

Environmental Assessment (EA) A public document for which a federal or state agency is responsible that serves to: 1) Provide sufficient evidence and analysis for determining whether to prepare an environmental impact statement or a finding of no significant impact; 2) Aid an agency's compliance with the National or Montana Environmental Policy Act (NEPA or MEPA) when no environmental impact statement is necessary; 3) Facilitate preparation of an environmental impact statement when one is necessary.

### **Environmental Impact** Statement (EIS)

An analytical document prepared under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and Montana Environmental Policy Act (MEPA) that evaluates potential impacts to the environment of a Proposed Action and its possible alternatives. An EIS is developed for use by decision makers to weigh the environmental consequences of a potential decision.

#### Eocene

A geological epoch of the Tertiary Period; approximately 58 million to 40 million years ago.

#### Ephemeral (streams)

Flowing in response only to direct precipitation or snow melt.

#### Erosion

The group of processes whereby earth or rock material is loosened and/or dissolved and removed from any part of the earth's surface.

#### Ethnographic

Pertaining to the branch of anthropology that deals with the scientific description of specific human cultures.

Evaporate, Evaporation

To change into vapor.

Evapotranspiration

Loss of water by evaporation from the soil and

transpiration from plants.

**Expanded Ramp Pit** 

This refers to a particular open pit at Golden

Sunlight

Mines. This was the last pit stage mined before the current Stage 5B Pit. It consisted of mining an old haul road and an extension that

was recovered

by removing an old pit highwall instability.

**Facies** 

The aspect and characteristics of a

sedimentary rock unit, usually reflecting the

conditions of its origin.

Factor of Safety

A calculation defining the relationship of the strength of the resisting force of an element (C) to the demand (D) or stress on the disturbing force where F=C/D. When F is less than 1,

failure can occur.

Failure Modes and Effects

An estimate of how an engineered structure

might fail.

**Analysis** 

the likelihood of failure, and the kind and

intensity of the possible impacts.

Fault

A fracture or fracture zone along which there has been displacement of the sides relative to

one another parallel to the fracture.

Fee Simple

Private ownership of real estate in which the owner has the right to control, use, and transfer

the property at will.

Ferricrete

Surficial sands and gravel cemented into a hard mass by iron oxide derived from the oxidation of sulfide minerals into solutions of

iron salts.

Floodplain, 100-year

That portion of a river valley, adjacent to the river channel, built of sediments and inundated with water at least once every 100 years.

Flow Path

The route by which groundwater moves.

Fluid Pressure

A force that is equal in all directions.

Fluvial

Of or relating to a stream or river.

Free Draining

Allowing water to flow off a surface.

Freeze and Thaw Cycle

Alternating episodes of freezing and thawing.

**Fugitive Emissions** 

Those air emissions, such as road dust, which could not reasonably pass through a stack, chimney, vent, or other functionally equivalent opening.

Galena

A gray mineral, lead sulfide (PbS); the principal

ore of lead.

Gallons Per Minute (gpm)

A measurement of flow per minute. Seepage volumes are sometimes annualized to show what the steady flow in gpm would be if spread out over the entire year.

Geochemistry, Geochemical

The study of the chemical composition of, and actual or possible chemical changes in, the crust of the earth.

Geology

The science that relates to the earth, the rocks of which it is composed, and the changes that the earth has undergone or is undergoing.

Geosynthetic

Polymeric products used with soil, rock or other material as a liner or barrier to contain material or prevent erosion.

Geotechnical

Pertaining to the application of scientific methods and engineering principles to the acquisition, interpretation, and use of knowledge of materials of the earth's crust for the solution of engineering problems. It embraces the fields of soil mechanics and rock mechanics, and many of the engineering aspects of geology, geophysics, hydrology, and related sciences.

Gneiss, Feldspathic

A metamorphic rock with prominent bands of feldspar and other minerals.

**Ground Movement** 

General term for displacement of blocks of near-surface material by earthquakes or slow movement in response to gravity or other stresses.

**Ground Support** 

The application of mechanical support techniques to improve stability of rock or soil slopes. These techniques include, rock bolts, rock anchors, shotcrete, wire mesh, buttresses, and retaining walls.

Groundwater

Water found beneath the land surface in the zone of saturation below the water table.

Habitat

A specific set of physical conditions that surround a single species, a group of species, or a large community. In wildlife management, the major components of habitat are considered to be food, water, cover, and living space.

Haul Road

A road used by large trucks to haul ore and overburden from an open pit mine to other locations.

Hazardous Waste

A waste or combination of wastes that, because of its quantity, concentration, or physical, chemical, or infectious characteristics, may: (i) cause or significantly contribute to an increase in mortality or an increase in serious irreversible or incapacitating reversible illness; or (ii) pose a substantial present or potential hazard to human health or the environment when improperly treated, stored, transported, or disposed of or otherwise managed.

Hematite

A black or blackish-red to brick-red mineral, ferric oxide (Fe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>); an important ore of iron.

Hibernacula

Caves or other structures used by bats for

hibernation.

Highwall

The unexcavated face of exposed waste and

ore in an open pit mine (same as pit wall).

Highwall Angle

The angle from horizontal at which the

unexcavated face of exposed overburden in an

open pit mine is standing.

Host Rock occurs.

Unmineralized rock in which an ore deposit

**Humidity Cell** 

A geochemical test for obtaining bulk mineral reaction rates under controlled laboratory

conditions.

Hydraulic

Conveyed or moved by means of water or other fluids, or pertaining to fluid in motion, or

movement or action caused by water.

**Hydraulic Conductivity** 

The capacity of a rocks or sediments to transmit water. Governed by the size and shape of pores, the interconnection between pores, and the physical properties of the fluid.

Hydraulic Gradient

In an aquifer, the rate of change of total head per unit of distance of flow at a given point and

in a given direction.

Hydrogeology/Hydrogeologic

The branch of geology that deals with the occurrence, distribution, and effect of ground

water.

Hydrograph Analysis

Analysis of a chart showing stage, flow velocity, or some other characteristic of water

with respect to time.

Hydrologically Connected

Water-bearing rocks and sediment and water bodies that are directly connected, such as surface water bodies and groundwater and

wetlands and surface water.

Hydrologic Sink

An area that captures groundwater.

Hydrology

The science that relates to the water of the

earth.

Iron Oxide

Hydrostatic Pressure	Force exerted by water at any given point in a body of water at rest.
Hydrostratigraphy	The science of the arrangement of rock strata and their interrelation to water.
Impact	Influence or effect; a modification of the environment.
Impoundment	A body of water formed by the accumulation of water in a reservoir or other storage area.
Inclinometer	An instrument used by surveyors to measure an angle of inclination or elevation.
Infiltration	The movement of water or some other fluid into the soil through pores or other openings.
Interbedded rocks.	Interlayering of different kinds of sedimentary
Intercalated	Material introduced between layers of a different kind of material, for example thin layers of shale between thick layers of sandstone.
Interfingering	Intergradation of different kinds of rocks through a vertical succession of thin interlocking or overlapping wedge-shaped layers.
Intermittent Stream	A stream that runs water in most months, but does not contain water year-round.
Intrusive Rock/Intrusion	Igneous rock formed within surrounding rock as a result of magma intrusion.
Ion Exchange	A reversible chemical reaction between an insoluble solid and a solution during which ions may be interchanged.
Iron Hydroxide	An oxide characterized by the linkage of iron with the hydroxide ion.

Any of various oxides of iron, such as ferric oxide or ferrous oxide.

Irretrievable Applies to losses of production, harvest, or

commitment of renewable natural resources.

For example, some or all of the timber production from an area is irretrievably lost during the time an area is used as a winter sports site. If the use changes, timber production can be resumed. The production

lost is irretrievable, but the act is not

irreversible.

Irreversible Applies primarily to the use of nonrenewable

resources, such as minerals or cultural resources, or to those factors that are

renewable only over long time spans, such as soil productivity. Irreversible also includes loss

of future options.

Jarosite An ocher-yellow mineral, a hydrous sulfate of

iron and potash.

Joint A usually planar fracture surface in rock

without relative displacement of the opposite

sides.

Kaolinite A clay mineral consisting of aluminum silicate

(Al<sub>2</sub>Si<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>(OH)<sub>4</sub>); main source of kaolin.

Key Cut The low point on the pit rim where the hauf

road enters the pit.

Key Observation Point (KOP) Selected points from which a BLM visual

resource assessment is conducted. KOPs are typically along commonly traveled routes,

critical viewpoints (e.g., communities,

crossings, or observation areas), or at typical

or representative viewing points.

Lacustrine Of or relating to lakes. Found in, living, or

growing in or along the edges of lakes.

Laminae Narrow beds of rock.

Lamprophyre Any of several intermediate igneous rocks

composed of feldspar and ferromagnesium

minerals that typically occur as dikes and minor intrusions.

Land Application Disposal

The disposal of excess solution by spray

irrigation (LAD) over a last

over a large area where evaporation and plant

uptake utilize the water. LAD is also a

treatment method for some contaminants such as residual amounts of cyanide, which breaks down when exposed to oxygen and sunlight or nitrates which are used in plant growth.

nitrates which are used in plant growth.

Landform

A term used to describe the many types of land surfaces that exist as the result of geologic activity and weathering, e.g., plateaus, mountains, plains, and valleys.

Laramide Orogeny

A period of mountain building and deformation of the earth's crust in the western U.S., which occurred from the late Cretaceous into the early Tertiary periods.

Latite

A porphyritic volcanic rock having plagioclase and potassium feldspar present in nearly equal amounts of visible crystals, little or no quartz, and a finely crystalline to glassy groundmass; the extrusive equivalent of monzonite.

Leachate

A solution containing contaminants picked up as the liquid passes through soil or rock.

Lead Agency

The public agency(s) that has (have) the principal responsibility for carrying out or approving a project.

Lenticular

Lens shaped.

Lithology

The gross physical character or composition of

a rock or rock formation.

Loam

Soil composed of a mixture of sand, clay, silt,

and organic matter.

Locus of Shear

The geometrical plane or point along which

shearing is taking place.

Loess A buff to gray windblown deposit of fine-

grained, calcareous silt or clay.

Manifold A pipe or chamber having multiple apertures

for making connections.

Marcasite A mineral with the same composition as pyrite,

FeS<sub>2</sub>, but differing in crystal structure.

Mass Balance Calculations used to estimate the amount of

mass flux into, out of, and stored within a confined volume (e.g., a pond or pit).

Mass Flux The per unit area of mass transfer or

movement.

Mass Movement/Failure A general term that refers to failure of a large

mass of material.

Mass Load, Mass Loading The summation of mass metal flux into a

region.

Matrix Fine-grained material surrounding the larger

particles in a sedimentary rock.

Median The middle value in a series of numbers or

data points.

Metalliferous Containing metal.

Metal Loading The summation of the mass flux of metals into

a region.

Metamorphose To change rock by naturally occurring heat and

pressure in the earth's crust.

Metasediment A rock resulting from the metamorphism of a

sedimentary rock.

Migratory Periodically moving from place to place.

Milliequivalent One thousandth of a gram equivalent of a

chemical.

Mineralized Zone, Mineralization Process by which minerals are introduced into

a rock, resulting in an economically valuable or

potentially valuable deposit.

Mineral Reserve A concentration or occurrence of natural, solid,

inorganic, or fossilized organic material in or on the earth's crust in such form and quantity and of such grade or quality that it has reasonable

prospects for economic extraction.

Minor Revision A change in a mine permit that increases the

permitted area by less than 10 acres or less than 5 percent, adds less than 10 acres of new disturbance, or will not significantly affect the

human environment.

Mitigation Actions to avoid, minimize, reduce, eliminate,

replace, or rectify the impact of a management

practice or activity.

Mixing Zone An area established in a permit where water

quality standards may be exceeded to allow for

initial effluent dilution.

Model, Modeling A schematic description of a system, theory, or

phenomenon that accounts for its known or inferred properties and may be used for further

study of its characteristics.

Molybdenite Molybdenum sulfide, MoS<sub>2</sub>; the principal ore of

molybdenum.

Monitoring Well A well used to track groundwater quality or

quantity.

Monzonite An intrusive igneous rock composed chiefly of

plagioclase and orthoclase, with small amounts

of other minerals.

Multiple Accounts Analysis Multiple Accounts Analysis provides the means

bγ

(MAA) which evaluators can select the most suitable,

or advantageous, alternative from a list of alternatives by weighting the relative benefits.

National Environmental An Act passed in 1969 declaring a

Policy Act (NEPA)	national policy which will encourage	productive
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and enjoyable harmony between humankind and the environment, to promote efforts which

will prevent or eliminate damage to the

environment and biosphere and stimulate the health and welfare of humanity, to enrich the understanding of the ecological systems and natural resources important to the Nation, and to establish a Council on Environmental

Quality. A principal component of NEPA is the

requirement to conduct EAs and EISs.

Neutralization Reduction in acidity.

Non-homogeneous Not uniform in structure or composition.

100-year Storm A large storm predicted to occur about once

every 100 years.

Noxious Weeds Introduced plants that are officially recognized

as undesirable by the state and county

governments.

Ore A mineral or an aggregate of minerals from

which a commodity can be profitably mined or

extracted.

Overbank Deposit Mud or sand deposited beyond the banks of a

stream by flooding.

Over-break The impact of blasting damages the rocks

beyond the location of the designed pit

highwall.

Overburden Loose or consolidated rock material that

overlies a mineral deposit and must be

removed prior to mining.

Oxidation, Oxidize The process of combining with oxygen; or the

process by which electrons are removed from

atoms or ions.

Oxide A mineral compound of oxygen with one or

more metallic elements; or a binary compound of oxygen with some other element or with a

radical.

Oxygenated Water

Water containing dissolved oxygen gas.

Paleontology

The science that deals with the life of past geological ages through the study of the fossil

remains of organisms.

Paleozoic

Span of time from end of Precambrian to beginning of Mesozoic Era, ranging from about

570 million to 250 million years ago.

Particulate(s)

Minute, separate particles, such as dust or

other air pollutants.

**Passivation** 

A patented process using potassium permanganate sprayed on pit highwalls and

waste rock to prevent pyrite oxidation.

Patented

A mining claim owned by legal title.

Partial Pit Backfill

Partial filling of the pit but not attempting to mound the fractured rock to the original

configuration of the mountain.

Percolation Pond

An unlined pond that allows water to seep

through the bottom.

Perennial Stream

A stream that flows at all times of the year.

Permeability

The property or capacity of a porous rock, sediment, or soil for transmitting a fluid.

Petrographic

Of the description and classification of rocks.

pН

The measure of the acidity or alkalinity of a

solution in terms of hydrogen ion

concentration.

Physical (Mechanical)

Breakdown of rock into smaller fragments by

physical

Weathering

means like freezing and thawing, as opposed

to chemical processes.

Pit Backfilling

Process of placing waste rock back into the pit

from which it came.

removal of ore and waste. Same as pit wall.

Plaintiff The party that brings a law suit against another

party.

Plan View Diagram showing features as seen from above;

map view.

Pore Pressure The hydrostatic pressure of the water in the

pore space of a soil.

Pore Water Water found in the pores of rock.

Porosity The ratio of the volume of all the pores in a

material to the volume of the whole.

Porphyry Igneous rock containing relatively large

conspicuous crystals, especially feldspar, in a

fine-grained matrix.

Portal Horizontal entrance to an underground mine.

Potentiometric Surface The surface to which water in an aquifer would

rise by hydrostatic pressure.

Precambrian About 90 percent of geologic time; all time

which precedes Paleozoic.

Precipitate To cause a solid substance to be separated

from a solution.

Preferential Flowpath The most likely direction of groundwater flow.

Pre-split Blasting A smooth blasting method in which cracks for

the final contour are created by blasting prior to the drilling of the rest of the holes for the blast

pattern.

Principal Deformation Zone The principal axis of distorted rocks along a

fault or other structural feature.

Proterozoic The period of Earth's history that began 2.5

billion years ago and ended 543 million years

ago: a subdivision of Precambrian time.

Pumpback System A series of wells designed to capture

groundwater and return it to some specific

location.

Pyrite A common brass-colored sulfide mineral, FeS<sub>2</sub>;

also known as "fool's gold."

Quaternary The second period of the Cenozoic era,

following the Tertiary; began 2 to 3 million years ago and extends to the present.

Raise A mine opening driven vertically from a lower

to higher level.

Ramp A sloping mine excavation.

Raptor Bird of prey.

Raveling Any small-scale localized failure of the

highwall.

Receptor Someone or something that receives a

stimulus, such as noise.

Reclamation To return a disturbed area to an approved

post-mining land use.

Recontouring, Regrading Reshaping irregular piles or dumps of rock or

earth to a desired shape or form.

Record of Decision (ROD) A document separate from, but associated

with, an Environmental Impact Statement that publicly and officially discloses the responsible official's decision on the proposed action.

Redox Potential The tendency for transfer of electrons from one

compound to another. The donor is oxidized,

the acceptor reduced.

Region A large tract of land generally recognized as

having similar character and physiographic

types.

Right-of-Way Strip of land over which a power line, access

road, or maintenance road has a legal right to

pass.

Riparian A type of ecological community that occurs

adjacent to streams and rivers and is directly influenced by water. It is characterized by certain types of vegetation, soils, hydrology, and fauna, and requires free or unbound water or conditions more moist than normally found

in the area.

Riprap A layer of large, broken rock placed together

irregularly to prevent erosion of embankments,

causeways, or other surfaces.

Risk The possibility of suffering harm or loss;

danger.

Rock Bolt Steel bolt with one flanged end and one

expanding end; placed in a pre-drilled hole to

control rock movement.

Runoff Precipitation or snow melt that is not retained

on the site where it falls, not absorbed by the soil; natural drainage away from an area.

Safety Bench Wide bench in an open pit mine designed to

catch falling or sliding rocks and debris and provide protection to workers and features

below.

Safety Berm Rock or earthen barrier along a bench or road,

designed to keep vehicles and workers away

from a dangerous edge.

Salvaged Recovered or saved, such as soil that is picked

up for future use in reclamation.

Saturated, Inundated Soaked, filled, or loaded to capacity.

Scaling Development of hard, brittle, cement like

deposits, usually due to the precipitation of

calcium and magnesium carbonates.

Scaling The plucking down of loose rocks adhering to

the solid face after a shot or round of shots has

been fired.

School Trust Land State land set aside specifically as a source of

income to public schools in Montana and managed by the Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation.

Scoping A term used to identify the process for

determining the scope of issues related to a Proposed Action and for identifying significant issues to be addressed in an environmental

impact statement.

Sedimentary A type of rock resulting from consolidation of

loose sediment that has accumulated in layers.

Seismicity The likelihood of an area being subjected to

earthquakes; the phenomenon of earth

movements.

Sericite A fine-grained potassium mica occurring in

silky scales having a fibrous structure; a common alteration product of other silicate

minerals.

Shear Zone A body of rock broken by numerous, closely

spaced, nearly parallel fractures.

Silicate Dissolution The act of dissolving minerals composed of

silica (e.g., quartz).

Slip Block A body of rock or land which has slid away

from its original position along a low-angle surface; usually bounded by near-vertical

breaks.

Slope Acre An acre of land in plan view adjusted for

degree of slope.

Slough A backwater or isolated bend of a stream.

Slough Any large-scale mass failure of the highwall.

Sludge Semisolid material precipitated in a water

treatment plant.

Slurry A thin mixture of water and finely ground ore.

Smectite A group of clay minerals, often greenish.

Soil Development The development of an unconsolidated layer of

weathered rock which lies upon bedrock and is

a medium for plant growth.

Sorption, Sorbing The process in which one substance takes up

or holds another by either absorption or

adsorption.

Species A group of individuals of common ancestry that

closely resemble each other structurally and physiologically and in nature interbreed

producing fertile offspring.

Sphalerite The primary ore of zinc, occurring in usually

yellow-brown or brownish-black crystals or cleavage masses, essentially zinc sulfide with

some cadmium, iron, and manganese.

Stakeholder One who has a share or an interest in

something.

Steady State A stable condition that does not change over

time or in which change in one direction is continually balanced by change in another.

Stipulation A condition attached to a mine's operating

permit.

Stockpiled Set aside for future use.

Stope Any excavation underground to remove the

ore, other than the development work. The outlines of a stope are determined either by the

limits of the ore body or by raises.

Stratigraphy, Stratigraphic Form, arrangement, geographic distribution,

chronologic succession, classification, and

relationships of rock strata.

Subsidence Settling caused by the collapse of an

underground mine.

Sulfate A chemical compound containing SO<sub>4</sub>.

Sulfide A mineral composed of sulfur combined with a

metal or semi-metal, for example pyrite and

bornite.

Sump The bottom of a shaft or any other place in a

mine that is used as a collecting point for

drainage water.

Supplemental EIS A supplemental analytical document prepared

under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and Montana Environmental Policy Act (MEPA) that portrays potential impacts to the environment of a Proposed Action and its possible alternatives. A SEIS is developed for

use by decision makers to weigh the

environmental consequences of a potential

decision.

Surficial Geology Of or relating to the geology of the surface of

the earth.

Survey Prism Device used to monitor movement of slip

blocks or other features.

Syncline A fold in rocks in which the rock layers dip

inward from both sides toward the axis.

Tailings The non-economic constituents of processed

ore material that remain after the valuable minerals have been removed from raw

materials by milling.

Talus Heaps of coarse debris at the foot of cliffs and

steep slopes resulting from weathering

processes and gravity transport.

Tectonic Zone Large-scale structural feature of the upper part

of the earth's crust characterized by present or

past seismic movements.

Telluride A binary compound of tellurium usually with an

element or radical, such as gold or silver. Metal tellurides are sometimes regarded as

alloys.

Tertiary

A geologic period; the span of time between

about 65 and 3 to 2 million years ago.

**Texture** 

The composition of soil in terms of the relative

proportions of sand, silt, and clay, such as

loam.

Threatened species

Any species likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future throughout all or a

significant part of its range.

Topographically Controlled

Constrained by the shape of the land surface.

Tributary

A stream flowing into a larger stream or other

body of water.

Uncertainty

The estimated amount or percentage by which an observed or calculated value may differ

from the true value.

Unconformably, Disconformably

Characterized by a substantial break or gap in

the geologic record.

Unnecessary or Undue

Under BLM regulations: conditions, activities,

or

Degradation

practices that: (1) Fail to comply with one or more of the following: the performance standards in Sec. 3809.420, the terms and conditions of an approved plan of operations, operations described in a complete notice, and

operations described in a complete notice, and other federal and state laws related to environmental protection and protection of cultural resources; (2) Are not "reasonably incident" to prospecting, mining, or processing operations as defined in Sec. 3715. 0-5 of this chapter; or (3) Fail to attain a stated level of protection or reclamation required by specific laws in areas such as the California Desert Conservation Area, Wild and Scenic Rivers, BLM-administered portions of the National Wilderness System, and BLM-administered

National Monuments and National

Conservation Areas.

Unpatented

A mining claim controlled by staking and assessment work, not by full legal ownership.

Unsaturated Not soaked, filled, or loaded to capacity

Upgradient At a higher point of elevation in relation to any

fixed point with regard to the direction of

drainage or flow.

Vat Cyanide Leach Process Recovery of gold and other metals by soaking

a concentrate milled from ore in a cyanide solution contained in a cylindrical vertical vat.

Visual Contrast Noticeable visual difference between the

natural landscape and adjacent reclaimed

areas.

Visual Resource Inventory A BLM system of determining visual values in

an area by inventorying existing scenic quality, sensitivity level, and distance zones. Inventory classes of one through four are assigned.

Visual Resource Management A BLM system of analyzing the potential visual

impacts of a proposed project or activity by assessing the visual contrasts that would be created between a project and the existing landscape. The major features of form, line,

color, and texture are evaluated.

Volcanic Activities, structures, or rock types produced by

a volcano.

Waste-to-Ore Ratio Number of units of waste rock which must be

removed to allow mining of a unit of ore.

Waste Rock Rock that is removed to access precious

metal-bearing ore, but does not contain enough mineral to be mined and processed at

a profit.

Waste Rock Dump Storage area for waste rock.

Water Balance An account of all the inflows and outflows for a

given basin with no net change in storage.

Factors include precipitation,

evapotranspiration, streamflow, water use, and any transfers of groundwater out of the basin.

Working Surface

The amount of water stored in a soil after the Water Holding Capacity large (macro) pores have drained. Dependent upon soil texture and organic matter content. Limits on water pollutants designed to protect Water Quality Standards human health, aquatic life, and beneficial uses, as listed in DEQ's Circular DEQ-7. Watershed The entire land area that contributes water to a particular drainage system or stream. Water Table The level below which the ground is completely saturated with water. Weathered Waste Rock Waste material which has been subjected to chemical and mechanical weathering after being moved to dumps. Wedge Failure Any failure where the planes which failure is occurring along have a wedge shaped geometry. A record of the depth and manner in which a Well Completion Details water or monitoring well has been constructed and equipped. Areas that are inundated or saturated by Wetlands surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under

Areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. BLM Manual 1737, Riparian- Wetland Area Management, includes marshes, shallow swamps, lakeshores, bogs, muskegs, wet meadows, estuaries, and riparian areas as wetlands.

An area leveled off to provide a place to work, as the bottom of an open pit.

## 7.4 ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AGP Acid Generating Potential ARD Acid Rock Drainage

ARM Administrative Rules of Montana
BLM U.S. Bureau of Land Management

CEC Cation Exchange Capacity

CEQ Council on Environmental Quality
CFR Code of Federal Regulations
cm/sec centimeter per second

cy cubic yard

DEQ Montana Department of Environmental Quality

DNRC Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation

DSL Montana Department of State Lands

DSM Dynamic Systems Model

EA Environmental Assessment

EIS Environmental Impact Statement

EPA U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

g gram

gpm gallons per minute

GPS Global Positioning System
GSM Golden Sunlight Mine
HDPE High-density Polyethylene

HSI HydroSolutions Inc

hp horsepower

ISB Intermountain Seismic Belt KOP Key Observation Point LAD Land Application Disposal LSI Langelier Saturation Index

LTA Lost Time Accident

MAA Multiple Accounts Analysis

MBMG Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology

MCA Montana Code Annotated

MEPA Montana Environmental Policy Act

meq millequivalent mg/l milligram per liter

MMRA Montana Metal Mine Reclamation Act
MSHA Mine Safety and Health Administration

MTARNG Montana Army National Guard NEPA National Environmental Policy Act

NNP Net Neutralizing Potential

NOI Notice of Intent

PDZ Principal Deformation Zone

ppm parts per million PVC Polyvinyl Chloride

RMP Resource Management Plan

ROD	Record of Decision
SEIS	Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement
SHPO	Montana State Historic Preservation Office
T/Q	Tertiary/Quaternary
Tba	Tertiary Bozeman Group alluvial facies
Tbf	Tertiary Bozeman Group fluvial facies
Tdf	Tertiary debris flow
TDS	Total Dissolved Solids
Tg	Tertiary alluvial fan gravels
TIs	Tertiary land slide
Ts	Tertiary lacustrine sands
TWG	Technical Working Group
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey
VRI	Visual Resource Inventory
VRM	Visual Resource Management
WTP	Water Treatment Plant

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